

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Claims 1-44 and 46-56 remain in the application for further prosecution. Claims 1, 9-11, 14, 15, 20, 23, 24, 33, 34, 44, 46, 47 and 56 have been amended. Claim 45 has been cancelled.

Drawings

FIGS. 1 and 2 were objected to because they did not contain the legend "Prior Art." FIGS. 1 and 2 have been revised and a new sheet containing FIGS. 1 and 2 is submitted herewith.

The drawings were objected to as failing to comply with 37 C.F.R. § 1.84(p)(5) for not including reference numbers 138, 140, 142, 144, 101, 134 and 136 as mentioned on pages 8 and 9 of the application. FIGS. 12 and 13 have been revised and a new sheet containing FIGS. 12 and 13 is submitted herewith.

The drawings were objected to under 37 C.F.R. § 1.83(a) for not showing every feature of the invention specified in the claims, namely, the readout device of claims 42, 43, 54 and 55. FIGS. 12 and 13 have been revised and a new sheet containing FIGS. 12 and 13 is submitted herewith that points out the readout device 137, 139. No new matter has been added.

Specification

The disclosure was objected to because a reference numeral was listed incorrectly on page 8, line 12. The specification has been amended to correct this error. No new matter has been added.

§ 112 Rejection

Claims 14, 20-23 and 47-56 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the Applicants regard as the invention.

Claim 14 has been amended to recite "said support struts" instead of "said ligatures."

Claim 20 has been amended to recite "said boom arms supporting means" instead of "said support structures."

Claim 47 has been amended to recite "said subreflector" in line 3, indicating that it is the same sub-reflector of line 2.

Claim 56 has been amended to refer to "said single actuator" and "said support means."

Thus, the Examiner's rejections under § 112, second paragraph, are believed to be overcome.

§ 102 Rejection

Bruns

Claims 1, 6, 8-10, 14-16, 20, 22-24, 30, 32-36, 41, 47, 48 and 56 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,804,971 to Bruns et al. ("Bruns").

Claim 1 was rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. Bruns discloses a plurality of wires 28a, 28b, 28c secured to a feedhorn 27 and extending through a reflecting surface 11 to an anchor point behind the reflecting surface 11. A turnbuckle 32 is provided on each wire 28a, 28b, 28c in order to adjust the tension on the wire, thus altering the location of the feedhorn 27. Each turnbuckle 32 is placed in a different location.

Claim 1 has been amended to recite that the actuator is placed in a single location. The actuator is coupled to the pair of support struts and operates on both struts from one spot. Unlike Bruns, an operator need not move from turnbuckle to turnbuckle in order to adjust the feedhorn; the operator can adjust both wires at a single location. Claim 1 is, thus, now believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claims 6, 8 and 9 are dependent on claim 1 and include all of the limitations of claim 1. Thus, for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1, claims 6, 8 and 9 are believed to be allowable.

Claim 10 was also rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. As stated above, Bruns discloses a plurality of wires secured to the feedhorn and extending through the reflecting surface to an anchor point behind the antenna. A turnbuckle 32 is provided on each wire in order to adjust the tension on the wire.

Claim 10 is a method claim directed to self-directing a main beam axis of an antenna structure. Claim 10 has been amended to recite that the step of adjusting an effective length of said support struts is accomplished by an actuator placed in a single location. As stated above, Bruns discloses an actuator for each strut placed in separate locations and, for the reasons mentioned with respect to claim 1, claim 10 is believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claim 14 is dependent on claim 10 and, thus, is also believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claim 15 was also rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. Claim 15 has been amended to recite that the adjusting means is located in a single location. For the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1, the Applicants believe that this overcomes the rejection.

Claims 16, 20, 22 and 23 are ultimately dependent on claim 15 and, thus, are also believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claim 24 was rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. Claim 24 has been amended to recite that the actuator is placed in a single location. Thus, for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1, claim 24 is now believed to be allowable.

Claims 30, 32 and 33 are ultimately dependent on claim 24 and, thus, are also believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claim 34 stands rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. Claim 34 has been amended to recite that at least one actuator is placed in a single location. As stated above with reference to claim 1, Bruns does not disclose an actuator in a single location. For this reason, claim 34 is now believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claims 35, 36 and 41 are dependent on claim 34 and, thus, are also believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claim 47 was also rejected as being anticipated by Bruns. Claim 47 has been amended to recite that the adjusting means are placed in a single location. Thus, for the reasons stated above with reference to claim 1, claim 47 is believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Claims 48 and 56 are dependent on claim 47 and, thus, are also believed to be allowable over Bruns.

Szirtes

Claims 34, 41, 44-49 and 56 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 3,553,731 to Szirtes ("Szirtes").

Claim 34 was rejected as being anticipated by Szirtes. Szirtes is directed to an antenna system having multiple guy wires 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 attached to a subreflector 13. The multiple guy wires 22-26 each have a separate turnbuckle 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. The turnbuckles 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36 are all located in separate locations.

As stated above, claim 34 has been amended to claim that the actuator is in a single location. Since Szirtes is similar to Bruns in that it requires the use of actuators in multiple

places, claim 34 is believed to be allowable over Szirtes for the same reasons it is allowable over Bruns.

Claim 41 is dependent on claim 34 and, thus, is also believed to be allowable over Szirtes.

Claim 44 was rejected as being anticipated by Szirtes. Claim 44 has been amended to include the limitations of claim 45. Specifically, claim 44 has been amended to recite that the adjusting step comprises mounting an actuator to one of a feed and a sub-reflector and said support struts and that the actuator is in a single location. As stated above with reference to claim 34, Szirtes does not disclose an actuator placed in a single location. Thus, claim 44 is now believed to be in condition for allowance.

Claim 45 has been cancelled.

Claim 46 has been amended to be dependent on claim 44 and, thus, is now also believed to be allowable over Szirtes.

Claim 47 was rejected as being anticipated by Szirtes. Claim 47 has been amended to recite that the adjusting means is placed in a single location. Thus, for the reasons stated with reference to claim 34, claim 47 is believed to be allowable.

Claims 48, 49 and 56 are dependent on claim 47 and, thus, are now believed to be allowable over Szirtes.

Choi

Claims 47-55 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 5,874,925 to Choi ("Choi"). Choi recites a case 100 which includes a means 120 for adjusting the elevation angle of a feed horn. Claim 47 includes a single actuator that is capable

of adjusting either/or both the azimuthal and elevation angle. Choi only discloses adjusting the elevation and, in fact, discloses a system in which the case 100 is prevented from moving side to side and, thus, the azimuthal angle cannot be changed. Column 2, lines 60-62. Therefore, for at least this reason, claim 47 is believed to be allowable over Choi.

Claims 48-55 are dependent on claim 47 and, thus, are also now believed to be allowable over Choi.

§ 103 Rejection

Adams

Claims 2-5, 7, 11-13, 17-19, 21, 25-29 and 31 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bruns in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,350,037 to Adams ("Adams"). Adams is directed to moving a mirror to enable a driver of a car to view their "blind spot." Adams is nonanalogous art. To be analogous art, the "reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventor was concerned." *In re Oeticker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 1446 (Fed. Cir. 1992). Adams is not in the field of the Applicants' endeavor. The field of the Applicants' endeavor is self-pointing antennas, not automobile mirrors. Furthermore, Adams is not reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the inventors were concerned. Adams is concerned with the problem of a driver not being able to see into their "blind spot" while driving. The present invention is directed to adjusting the location of a feed horn relative to an antenna. Thus, Adams should be removed as a reference for being nonanalogous art.

Even if decided to be analogous art, there still is no motivation to combine Adams with Bruns. Neither reference provides any suggestion or teaching that an inventor should look to the

other. The only motivation to combine the two references is supplied by the present reference. The Examiner is improperly using hindsight by using the present invention as a road map of the prior art.

Thus, claims 2-5, 7, 11-13, 17-19, 21, 25-29 and 31 are believed to be allowable.

Choi

Claims 37-40, 42 and 43 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bruns in view of Choi.

Claims 37-40, 42 and 43 are ultimately dependent on claim 34 and, therefore, include the limitations of having support struts and that the actuator can adjust either/or both the beam elevation and azimuth of a main beam axis of the antenna. As stated above, Choi discloses a case for housing the feed horn affixed to a free end of the arm. The housing includes driven gears for adjusting only the elevation angle of the feed horn. Choi does not disclose a two-axis motorized carriage. The carriage of Choi is only capable of adjusting the elevation angle of the feed horn. Column 1, lines 6-9; column 1, lines 34-38; and column 2, lines 17-26. In fact, Choi expressly teaches against using the motorized carriage for adjusting the azimuthal direction of the feed horn. Choi discloses using an elastic hook 103 at each end to prevent the LNB case 100 from moving from side to side. Column 2, lines 60-62. Therefore, since Bruns also does not disclose a two-axis motorized carriage, claims 37-40, 42 and 43 are believed to be in condition for allowance.

Conclusion

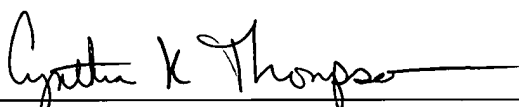
It is the Applicants' belief that all of the claims are now in condition for allowance and action towards that effect is respectfully requested.

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If there are any matters which may be resolved or clarified through a telephone interview,
the Examiner is requested to contact the undersigned attorney at the number indicated.

Respectfully submitted,

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